

5. Annelida ex. earthworm, leech

- Have segments, each with setae (tiny hairs)
- Have two sets of muscles to move in an accordion like manner
- First to have a coelom

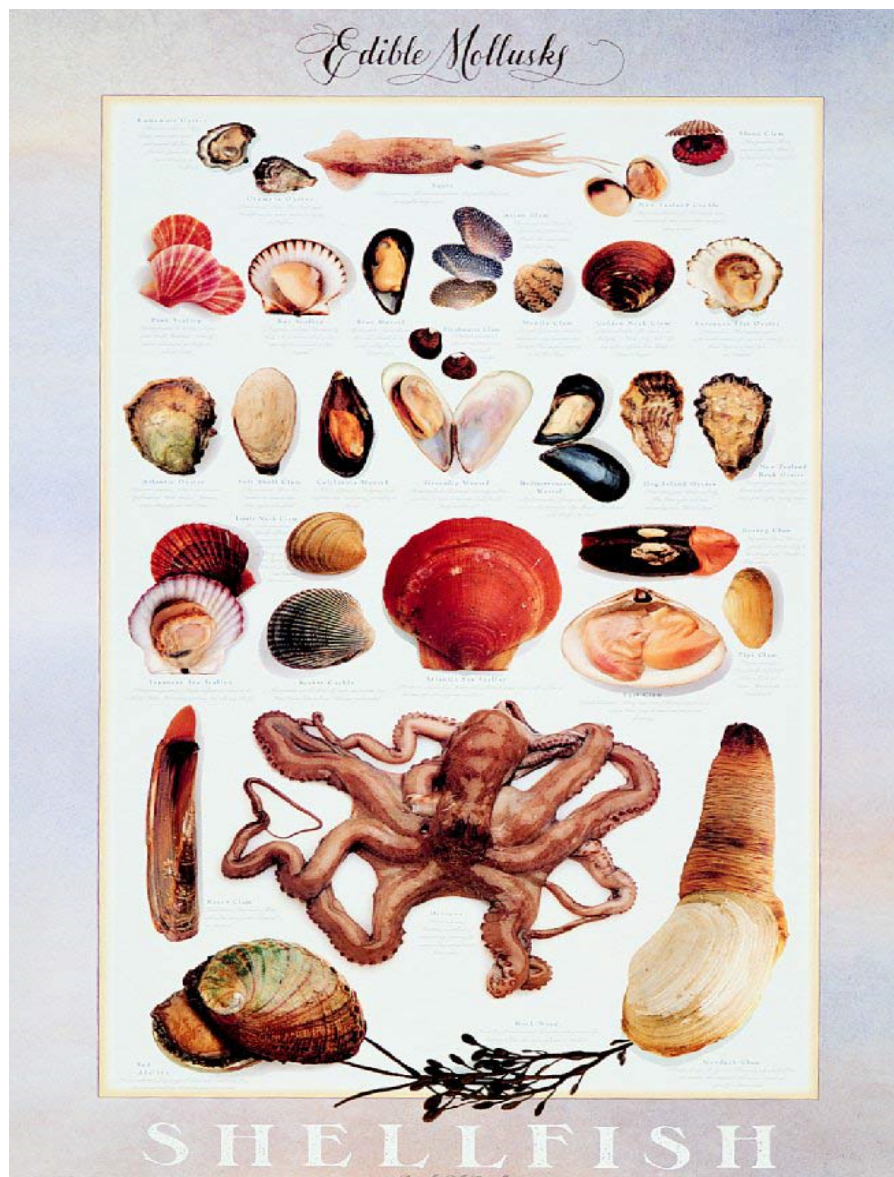
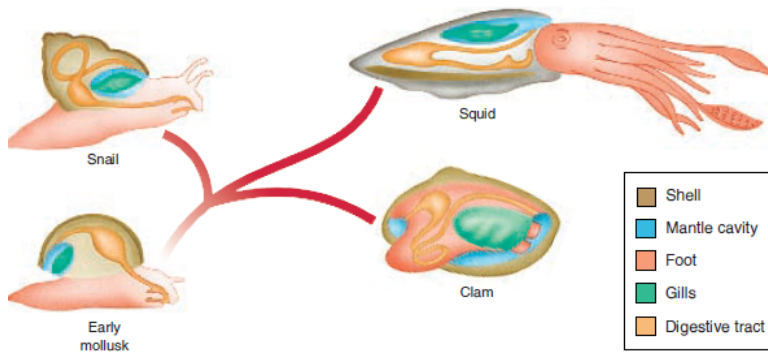
Circular & longitudinal



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6. Mollusca ex. clams, octopi, snails

- Have a soft body with an internal or external shell
- Muscular foot used for moving.
- Some have a radula for scraping away food/or are filter feeders
- Body has 4 parts: shell, foot, mantle and visceral mass



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7. Arthropods ex. spiders, lobsters, insects
- Biggest phylum, most diverse
 - 3 body parts...head, thorax, abdomen
 - Have jointed appendages
 - Have a tough exoskeleton made of chitin, must molt to grow

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93IC5_gw1rA

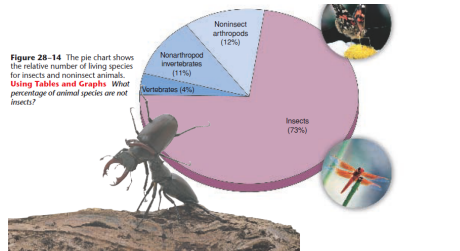
millipede



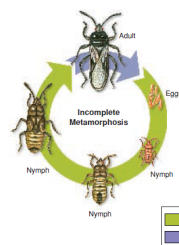
Nut Weevil



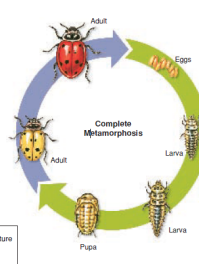
Figure 28-14 The pie chart shows the relative number of living species for insects and noninsect animals. Using Tables and Graphs What percentage of animal species are not insects?



cinch bug



Ladybug



Metamorphosis - a change of body plan during development

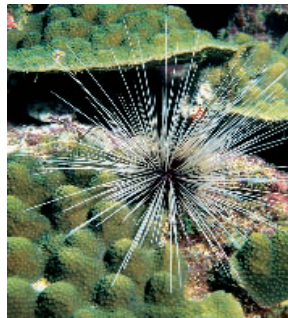
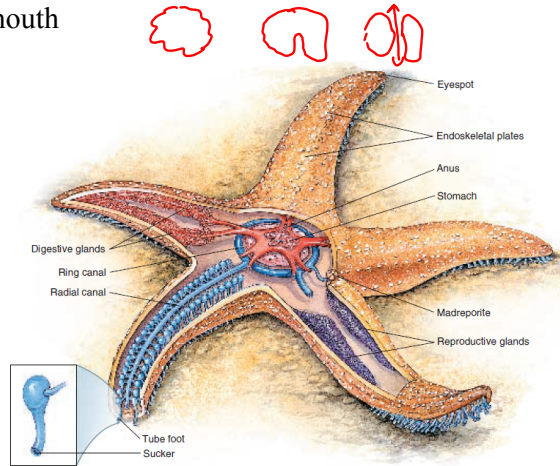
Incomplete - the immature form looks very much like the adult

Complete - the 2 forms are very different in their appearance - caterpillar into the butterfly change

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8. Echinodermata ex. starfish, sand dollar

- Spiny skinned
- Have an internal skeleton (endoskeleton)
- Have a water vascular system
- Tube feet (suction cups)
- Only other group to have radial symmetry
- Most advanced invertebrate because its a deuterostome = anus forms first followed by mouth



Long spined sea Urchin

Sea Cucumber



Sea Star

